

**THE DAILY NEWS.**  
STONE & UZZELL, PROPRIETORS.  
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,  
Over W. C. STRONACH'S Store.  
CASH—INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE.  
The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to  
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payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at  
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three months; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for  
one year.  
The WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

## MORNING EDITION.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

### NOON DISPATCHES.

Yesterday being a general holiday  
North, there were no noon telegrams  
of market reports.

### MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

**THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.**  
The Old Officers Re-elected—Kemper's Majority—Withers Ahead of the Tickit—Governor Kemper Installed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1.—The Virginia Legislature convened to-day at noon, nearly every member of both Houses being present. The organization having previously been arranged in caucus, the election of officers was speedily gotten through with, and resulted in the re-election of all the officers of last session, except the Sergeant-at-Arms, which office was filled by the election of J. F. Wall, of Frederick.

The Senate and House then went into joint session and proceeded to caucus on the returns on the recent election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, with the following result: For Governor, James L. Kemper one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight; R. W. Hughes ninety-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine. Majority for Kemper twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-nine; majority for Col. R. E. Withers for Lieutenant Governor was twenty-seven thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Immediately after the conclusion of the count the Governor elect was notified, and he proceeded to the Executive Mansion, when the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Fitzhugh, of the Chancery Court.

Gov. Kemper then sent his inaugural message to both Houses. In referring to the circumstances arising from the recent change of law, that the Legislature and Executive are both inaugurated at the same time, he says it is not to be expected that he should transmit detailed information with recommendations. Of the government of races he says:

"I do not hesitate to affirm, so encouraging and decisive has been the progress of the last four years, so clearly developed by the past are the obligations of to-day, that if we are but guided by prudence, if we go forward with courage, tempered with forbearance, and if no Federal legislation shall intervene to disturb the relations between the races, we cannot fail to bring our great experiment to a successful and prosperous issue."

He then refers in flattering terms to the uniform system of free schools for educating both races, which challenges comparison with any similar scheme elsewhere. He says that recent events prove how futile and how disastrous to its authors must be any future attempt to array the colored race as a political combination upon any principal of antagonism between the races; and further, that non-residents, whatever their claims to eminence, ability or physical strength, have never understood the character and circumstances, or wisely ministered to the wants of colored populations. Ourselves, and no others, are qualified to perform the task assigned us by Providence; if not restrained, and thwarted by a superior power, we will perform, resolutely, and effectually, by promoting the best interest of both races; we intend to perform it by scrupulously guarding the newly acquired rights of the colored man. He next refers to immigration and capital, as the two great material wants of Virginia, and says the highest interest of the whole country demand the speedy establishment of a lasting reconciliation, and the return of complete normal relations between the people of the State on the one hand, the people of all the other States, and the government of the United States on the other. Of political party relations, the Governor says Virginia, recognizing no such obligations as bind her to any national party organization, maintaining her fidelity to all who are and who shall become allies in the defense of measures calculated to secure the ends named, is ready to co-operate cordially with men of whatever party in upholding these measures, supporting them to support them, and opposing all opposition to them. He recommends the re-affirmation of the Assembly of one of the articles of the Conservative platform, judging the head of the Federal Government impartially by his official actions and co-operating in every measure of his administration which may be beneficial in design, and calculated to promote the welfare of the people and promote sentiments of good will throughout the Union. He alludes to the fact that the dismemberment of Virginia during the war has left the old State responsible for the whole debt, with such a conflict of claims as to render a compromise impossible and leads both States without remedy. The government of the United States, by its action, has prevented the State from fulfilling its obligations, and intervened between Virginia and her creditors without any discussion of the power of the Federal Government, under ordinary circumstances, to assume debts of the States. He argues that if the government of the United States should now, in the plenitude of its wealth and power, restore prosperity to our State, and resuming her old, paltry burden on the national treasury, it grievous to us in our poverty, it would only, in a small measure, make return for the vast donation with which the munificence of Virginia endowed the Union in its weakness and infancy. He alludes to the fact that, as a result of the war, the burden of the State is greatly increased in the education of the freedmen and support of colored paupers, while the taxable property has been greatly decreased, thus leaving Virginia entrusted with the care of the education of more than half a million of the wards of the nation, without being provided with the means of executing the trust. He would deplore the interference of the Federal Government with the public schools of the State as certain to result in their destruction, yet just, humanity and

# THE DAILY NEWS.

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the best interest of the colored race and the country at large demand that the National Government should furnish the State with necessary means to educate them. He thought Virginia has less than one-third of her proportion of National currency, and demands that the Government should either afford her her due proportion or repeal the existing tax on State bank notes, thus allowing Virginia to provide a circulating medium of her own. He urges that every effort be made by the State herself to provide for the public debt. He advocates a liberal provision as true economy in the case of our public institutions, educational and eleemosynary. He refers especially to the University of Virginia. He recommends the renewal of every effort to further the construction of the central water line, the consummation of which is destined to equalize the present period of our history. While he thinks the advantage to Virginia and West Virginia would be greater than it should be if constructed by private capital, yet its maintenance as a national water way free to all people would be incalculably more beneficial to the country.

He concludes by making various recommendations looking to economy in the administration of the affairs of the State.

### FROM THE CAPITOL.

**The President's New Year Reception—Appearance of the White House—Particulars of the Reception—Death of Gen. Sweet, &c.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Executive Mansion never presented a more brilliant appearance than it did to-day. The east room has been beautified in all its features, and the furniture is entirely new. The blue room has also been retouched both to the walls and the furniture, and it is regarded as one of the handsomest drawing rooms in the country. The room was opened for the reception of visitors at eleven o'clock, when the President and Mrs. Grant took their positions in the blue room, and were assisted by Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Edith Fish, Secretary, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robinson, the Attorney General and Mrs. Williams Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell, Mrs. Senator Conkling, Miss Barnes, and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Tiffany. Marshal Sharp and General Babcock participated in the Presentation Ceremony. Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant wore black silk, trimmed with ermine. As is customary on such occasions, the Diplomatic Corps were first received. There was a full representation of Ministers with their respective Secretaries and Attachées, accompanied by ladies. Sir Edmond Thornton took precedence in the presentation, being the Dean or senior Minister. The ministers, with few exceptions, were in full court dress. Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, wore the uniform of a Rear Admiral. The ladies of the party were richly attired. After the Diplomatic Corps took their leave the Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices Clifford, in advance, were received by the President and his party, and succeeding these, a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, the governor and other officers of the District government, Judges of the District Courts and members of the Southern Claims Commission, officers of the Navy, headed by Admiral Polo and Rear Admiral Sands, and officers of the army headed by Generals Sherman and Whipple, all in full uniform, were received as separate bodies; after they left the Mansion the Assistant Secretaries of the several departments, officers of the various Bureaus, Comptroller, Solicitors, Commissioners and others paid their respects to the President.

At 12:45 the associated survivors of the war of 1812 and the associated veterans of 1866 were received. They numbered about forty and wore blue badges. Next came the members of the oldest inhabitants association with badges.

At 1 o'clock the doors were opened to the public, and from that hour to 2 p.m. a continuous throng of citizens called and shook hands with the President. The marine band posted in the main vestibule, in flanking coats, furnished the music. The callers to-day upon the Cabinet and Ministers embraced, as usual, the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, members of the diplomatic corps, the general of the army and staff and officers of the army and navy generally in Washington; Senators and members of Congress, the heads of bureaus in the different departments of the government, and personal friends and acquaintances. There were numerous other receptions by government officers and private citizens, both in Washington and Georgetown.

Gen. B. F. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died to-day.

### THE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

The situation more unfavorable than at any time during the Strike—**Constructors Refusing to Run with Strange Engineers—The Authorities still Holding out, &c., &c.**

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—To-day the railroad authorities arranged for starting two freight trains west, and at the last moment the conductors refused to go, saying they would not go over the road with strange engineers. They were at once discharged and the trains were sent with other men in charge. The Yard-master of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad was called on by a crowd of roughs who threatened him with death if he permitted any more trains to leave to-day. The police dispersed the crowd and the spokesman of the party escaped. The evening train from Cincinnati, when at Alton, was fired into by some unknown parties. The situation here is now more unfavorable for a settlement than at any time during the strike.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**The French Assembly Adjourned**

VERSAILLES, Dec. 31.—The Assembly, to-day after voting the raising of eighty million francs by additional taxation, adjourned until January 23.

### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—For the New England States and thence southward to Florida, increasing cloudiness with southeasterly and西南 winds and areas of light rain. The temperature changing but slightly on the coast during the coming twenty-four hours.

**Consecration of Bishop Spaulding.**

ERIE, PA., January 1.—Rev. J. F. Spaulding, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church and Bishop elect to Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, was duly consecrated to-day.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 1.—The organ of the Methodist *Recorder*, the organ of the Methodist church, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The issue for the present week was burned.

### ANOTHER FAILURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 1.—The Atlantic Delineate company has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

General and Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan are spending the winter at Nice, while in Paris General McClellan received distinguished attention. He was given a prominent seat when he attended the French Assembly by invitation, and at the trial of Bazaine was also seated as a guest deserving the highest consideration. Of the latter tribunal General McClellan writes that it was a most dignified court, and its proceedings appeared to be conducted with a strict regard to the demands of justice. The Orleans prince on General McClellan's staff during his command of the army have shown him great attention.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York  *Tribune* says that by the recent failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Jay Cooke loses an estate belonging to him individually that was once thought worth nearly \$4,000,000. Mr. Moore had \$2,000,000 of property, it is said, before he entered the firm, and is now of course pauperized. The other members also have large private fortunes. Not one of them can possibly save a dollar from the wreck, judging from present indications.

Sunday was a sad day for many in Gloucester, Mass. Year by year a death roll of those who have died at sea in the fishing fleet is kept. The year 1873 shows one hundred and seventy-four marines lost in the icy North, and services were held in the town hall.

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The Minstrel Company that will appear at Tucker Hall on the 8th inst., are genuine Georgia darkies. They have traveled much, and have won a fine reputation.

A resident of Prairie City, Ia., has sued a druggist for damages for having caused the death of his child by refusing to sell a bottle of whisky with which to treat it. The druggist remarked that that was "too thin."

The marriage bells continue to ring out in the liveliest kind of manner.

Last evening at the Yarborough House we saw three bridal couples taking tea at the same table. This will do for one evening and one table.

Jones & Jones have removed their law office just over that of W. H. Battle & Son, and next to that of Batchelor, Edwards & Batchelor. These gentlemen are lawyers, and are attentive to the interests of their clients.

The New Year 'calling' business is something new in Raleigh, but we believe our Raleigh 'callers' can touch the New Yorkers, whom they are something new in the business. The New Yorkers have thought of hiring an ambulance to follow on after the carriage. Some of the Raleighites could not get along (about 6 p.m.) well without one.

The London *Medical Record* says that the police of Melbourne have received instructions through the *Police Gazette* of September 16, that for the future any persons brought before a police bench charged with insanity, said insanity having been certified by examining physician, shall be sent to an asylum to be sent to prison and tortured as criminal lunatics, and not as liethore, forwarded to a benevolent and other asylum to be treated as afflicted individuals.

We learn that the City Hotel is to be opened in a few days by Mr. Carney Cotton, formerly of the well known Cotton House at Lockville. We have frequently stopped at the Cotton Hotel, and we speak by the way of the service.

We are told that Christ's death upon the Cross does not of itself effect our emancipation from sin and future punishment, but by our *faith* and *works* through Him shall we be saved. So the proclamation you celebrate cannot of itself work your perfect liberty, but by patient toil, diligent study, by honesty and virtue. These alone, made possible by the potent words of the proclamation of freedom, shall make you a prosperous people, and give you that truly enviable position of worthy and honored citizens of this your native country.

Be not deceived. As an enforced servitude and ignorance relieved you from moral and political responsibility, so freedom and thought and action carried with it all its duties and requirements, and from these no man may escape. By our works we are judged among the nations of the earth. Therefore the anniversary of your freedom ought to be a day not only of rejoicing, but a day of retrospection and serious study of the difficult problems of the future; and for the correct solution of these you may always rely upon my utmost aid and sympathy.

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, A. W. SCHAFER.

The exercises were then closed by singing the doxology and pronouncing the benediction.

We are more than pleased to state that notwithstanding the usual large crowd of colored people in the procession, on the street and in the Hall, the best order and decorum prevailed, a fact that reflects much credit upon the marshals, officers of the day, and the colored people generally.

**Resolved**, That the memory of Abraham Lincoln shall be incorporated into the instruction and education of our race, that they, when we shall have passed off the stage of action, may in fitting manner, on the first day of every January, commemorate his memory and teach their children, down to the remotest generation, to do the same.

**Resolved**, That we entreat all mankind the kindest feelings, and that we do say "Good will toward all, and peace on earth."

**Resolved**, That we mingle our sympathies with the little remnant of our race who are yet held in bondage in foreign countries as slaves; and that we will never cease our prayers to Almighty God for their freedom.

We hail with joy this annual return of the day that gave freedom to millions of human beings, bound by the shackles of slavery! Therefore, as expressive of gratitude to Almighty God, for this blessing, which is beyond all estimate, we do unanimously, *Resolved*,

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The term "riff-raff" meant pleasantly by us in referring to the sub-offices of our various State departments in our yesterday's issue might be construed by the outside world as really the opinion of the city press of these worthy old men, and unless we make the *lameade*. Despite the disagreeable fact that the officials referred to are selected by Republican heads of departments, and a wife he has twice married, and leaving her immense estates to her appointed guardian or committee. It seems that in 1860 Miss Barto had been adjudged a lunatic and confined in an asylum, but two years afterwards was brought back to Berks county, and her estate placed in the hands of a committee. Two years ago she met and married the Rev. Mr. Herman, but her friends procured a divorce, which was decreed on the ground of the lady being *non compos mentis* and incapable of contracting a valid marriage. Subsequently she escaped from her guardian and eloped with Mr. Herman, with whom she was again united. She was again captured by her legal custodians, and both the husband and committee informed the court of the Pious Friends of Berks county, with the result mentioned above.

The city last night was all agog with illustrations of every character, fire-eaters, Roman candles, sky rockets, horn blowing and every species of Christmas-like festivities.

Christmas day and night was even eclipsed, not content with the fire works obtainable at the fancy goods, cotton balls of huge dimensions were made and saturated with turpentine, were rolled down Fayetteville street. This, however, lasted only a short time, as Chief of Police King seeing the danger that might result from this wanton carelessness, ordered his police force to stop all demonstrations and at 10 o'clock the festivities ceased.

PETTY & JONES—Attention is called to the advertisement in today's issue of Messrs. Petty & Jones, and to the fact that they have recently purchased a large stock to meet the requirements of their constantly increasing trade. Mrs. Petty, the senior partner, bought his late stock in person, and his long experience in business is a sufficient guarantee of his ability to buy an advantage and sell accordingly. Purchasers would do well to examine the stock of Messrs. Petty & Jones.

REVENUE ITEMS.—Thomas Johnson has been granted permission to open a whiskey distillery in Chatham county, the necessary papers, &c., for which will be made out in a few days.

Thomas B. Pace has been appointed a storekeeper in the Revenue Department, and will doubtless be assigned to duty at the distillery of Thomas & Johnson, in Chatham county.

No receipts yesterday. Office closed in consequence of the legal holiday.

### LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

### SPECIAL CITY ITEMS.

BEST FOR COWS—Cotton Seed Meal, for sale at OSBORN'S FEED STORE. Jan 1-31.

HARRISON & BASHFORD's Bar-room and Restaurant at Pepperm's old stand, where you will find every delicacy of the season, and the best of Liquors and Wines, 2s-1s.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A large and attractive stock of Holliday Goods, consisting of the best Colognes, beautiful Cologne Bottles, elegant Vases and fancy articles of every description, now on hand at WM. SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.—Every character of Book and Job Printing can be executed with neatness and dispatch at the News Job Office, and at low rates as it can be obtained elsewhere. The Job Department is complete, and is in charge of first-class workmen. Send in your orders, dec 23-1w.

RALEIGH, Dec. 29, 1873.

**Messrs. Handy Lockhart, Charles N. Hunter, H. H. Lane, Henry Hunter, H. M. John E. Williams, Sec'y.**

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of this date requesting that I shall be with and address the colored citizens of the city of Raleigh and Wake county, on the occasion of the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation, Jan 1st, 1874.

Having several days since made an engagement to be a gentleman, on most pressing and important business, on the 1st January, I have to decline your invitation.

Very respectfully,

## THE DAILY NEWS.

JORDAN STONE, Managing Editor.  
SAM'L T. WILLIAMS, Political Editor.

FRIDAY.....JANUARY 2, 1874.

### EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

The strike on the Western lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad continues.

A Scranton household is enjoying an era of peace. The lady of the house put her tongue to a flat iron to see if it was hot.

The next Pennsylvania House of Representatives will contain two hundred and one members, according to the provisions of the new Constitution.

A Western editor insists that he wrote the word "trousseau" plain as a pikestaff in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

The Georgia papers do not comment with much favor upon Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' speech in favor of high salaries. Some of his own party organs denounce him severely.

In a recent article on a fair in his locality, the editor of a Western paper says a brother editor took a valuable premium, but an unkind polliceman made him put it right back where he took it from.

A feud has arisen in Lincoln county, New Mexico, between the Mexicans and Americans, growing out of the killing of some Americans in a brawl. It is apprehended that the feud will be a long and bloody one.

Political parties in New Hampshire are beginning to "ring out the changes" for the March election. Samuel N. Bell is proposed as the Democratic, and Charles H. Bell as the Republican candidate for Governor. The Boston Post thinks this would be putting both parties on their mettle.

A Chicago JENKINS wrote rapturously of the toilet of a particular lady at the jubilee ball. It subsequently transpired that many a lady there was dressed more elegantly. Moreover, the lady so named was not in full-dress toilet. She was not, in fact, at the ball, being in Europe on that occasion. With these trifling errors excepted, JENKINS was right.

The Memphis Appeal make an earnest appeal in behalf of the completion of the Texas and Pacific Railway. It believes the completion of the road, opening up as it would to immigration the fertile lands of the South, would prove of incalculable benefit to the whole South. Our Southern Congressmen should make an earnest and united effort in this direction.

### No Northern Mail.

We received no Northern mail either Wednesday evening or yesterday morning, from some cause, and hence had but little material to draw our news matter from yesterday.

It is said to have been the custom with ROBIN HOOD and his band to bestow a portion of their ill-gotten gain upon some worthy objects, and thus offset a robbery with a charity. History repeats itself in the case of O. O. HOWARD, the late Chief of the Freedman's Bureau, who has been charged by the Secretary of War with embezzling some \$300,000, and, during his career in Washington, made liberal donations to the Young Men's Christian Association and to the building fund of the First Congregational Church in that city.

This year will be one of no little political interest in North Carolina. In August next a new Legislature and some six Superior Court Judges will have to be elected. But little doubt exists that the Legislature will be largely Conservative, and the hope is entertained that the Superior Court Bench may be much bettered. Our Judicial ermine has been greatly disdained within the past six years, and an honest effort will be made to place upon the Bench men possessing more legal merit and more thoroughly in accord with the true interests of North Carolina.

### "Our Living and Our Dead."

This work continues to grow in interest, and Col. Poot is exhibiting a most commendable zeal in bringing to light many interesting historical incidents connected with the late war between the States and relating to North Carolina and her troops. The work is truly a labor of love, and we hope to see the effort of Col. Pool to compile, and hand down to some historian, the true record of North Carolina in the late struggle, well sustained. Let the people of North Carolina come manfully to the support of "Our Living and Our Dead," and let Col. Poot be encouraged to go forward in his work.

### The Interest on City Bonds.

We respectfully ask the authorities having charge of the matter, why is the city interest on city bonds not paid on the 1st of January? The tax on real estate has been imposed for this purpose, and paid in, and if not paid in and ready to be paid out as interest on the bonds, the fault is not with the tax-payers of the city. The bondholders are complaining that the contract in the disposal of the bonds has not been carried out, and especially is the complaint just, in view of the fact that the money collected for the payment of the interest on these bonds has been diverted to other purposes. Not to pay interest is to repudiate. Are our City Commissioners prepared for even a semblance of repudiation?

At the instance of one of the bondholders we ask again, where is the money which has already been paid in to meet the interest? Mr. PRAIRIE, the City Treasurer, can doubtless enlighten the public in regard to this matter, and he should do so at once.

### The Postal Telegraph.

The proposition of Postmaster General CRESWELL for a government telegraph seems to meet with no favor inside or outside of Congress. Mr. C. seems to be its only advocate, and year after year, with a dogged pertinacity, thrusts his views in regard to the matter upon Congress and the public.

The establishment of this Postal telegraph would be but the entering wedge of a movement on the part of the government to monopolize and absorb all the telegraphic lines in the country and place them under its immediate supervision. Nor would this be the end of the unjustifiable invasion of vested rights on the part of the general government; the railroads would next fall into its grasp. Our people are not by any means prepared for such a huge stride towards the utter demolition of the last vestige of State Sovereignty and the centralization of such vast power at Washington. Should this state of affairs come to pass the establishment of the empire is a question of little doubt.

### The Right Policy.

The Charlotte Daily Observer pronounces a failure the credit system in the matter of newspaper subscription, and has determined to abandon it on and after the first of the present year, and to follow the example of all newspapers that have reaped thorough success. It says: "The credit system with daily journals is the highway to ruin." We are glad to see the Observer adopting this course, and the sooner it is pursued by the whole press of North Carolina the sooner will the press become independent and self-sustaining. Any other policy is positively ruinous and prevents the press being clothed with that dignity and possessing that power which properly belongs to it.

We determined last fall to enter upon this policy, but the financial panic prevented our fully adopting it at that time, but it is now our intention to adhere to the cash system strictly; and with this view, bills and notifications are being furnished all of our subscribers, believing that our friends will see the justness and reasonableness of this determination, and at once respond to our notices in order that we may get our books in a proper condition, and erase the names of those who do not care to renew.

No name will be placed upon our mail books without the money accompanying it, and all subscribers will be notified before the expiration of the time paid for in order that they may renew.

Rural Arbitration.

Our friends of the Western Granges, says the Memphis Appeal, are opening up a new field of labor which one portion of the community at least—the gentlemen of the legal fraternity—will regard with something of amusement.

They will regard with something of amusement alarm. They are recommending the settlement of disputes between members of the association by arbitration, instead of legal process, and we are told that already many hundreds of cases have been amicably decided in this manner during the year just closed. Now, this is a very commendable movement in the granges, but we are inclined to think the world has not advanced far enough yet to make it a permanent practice. To settle cases of difference without an appeal to the law or the courts is a principle of the Christian faith. Christ, in his sermon on the Mount, tells his followers: "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him of his fault." If that did not gain him, then the case was to be submitted "to one or two more," after which, if the offending brother remained obstinate he was to be considered as "a heathen man and a publican." For nearly two thousand years this principle has been preached, and yet the very preachers themselves, on occasions, appeals to the Courts instead of arbitration. Many of the States have enacted statutes prescribing a certain manner in which questions may be submitted to arbitrations, and, indeed, the custom of so submitting, for adjustment, disputed points between neighbors and others, is as old as the common law. Yet people will fee lawyers and indulge the luxury of litigation. Still our friends of the Western Grangers do well to encourage such a practical reform as this. It is a pleasant way to strengthen the ties of good fellowship, and to prevent the dangerous accident of getting heads into chancery.

Spaniard Tyranny.—A letter in the New York Tribune from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 14th inst., says:

The editor of the *Diario Redactor*, the Republican newspaper, who was imprisoned by Burrell, is not yet at large. He is punished for saying after the third execution that the twelve victims were very young. Here are the exact words: "Sienda la mayor parte de la mas tierna infancia." He was condemned to one month's confinement and \$100 fine and ordered to leave the city. His time has expired, but the poor fellow himself does not know anything about what his fate will be. His friends have heard that the Spanish Committee have insisted upon his being put to three years' hard labor. But that sounds exceedingly Cuban-esque. The case is bad enough in all conscience. The official organ came out in reply to the assertion of the offending editor at great length, I am told, and said during other things that the victims were not "very young," one was 18, another 19, and one even was 30. The name of this journalistic martyr is Eliseo Martinez. He was born here of one of the oldest and most respectable families.

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Her stock of Heavy and Light Groceries is always full and complete.

Cranberries, Raisins,

Dried Fruits, Preserves, Canned Goods, Pickles, &c. &c.

Her stock of Fancy Goods comprises not only toys, but articles of utility, such as Ladies Work-boxes, Reticules, Albums and other articles too numerous to mention.

GIVE HER A CALL.

JEWELERS.

H. M. A. H. L. E. R., Manufacturing Jeweler, SILVERSMITH AND ENGRAVER, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market, DEALER IN

Watches, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Etc.,

and all articles found in a first-class Jewelry store. Agents for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles.

At J. M. MONIE'S. dec 23-3m

DEALERS IN

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The mercantile firm of WYATT, GREEN & CO., including that of UZZLE & CO., was dissolved.

The name of the firm will hereafter be used only in liquidation. All claims for or against it, will be settled by their successors as the same will be done by the successors to be on the 3rd Inst.

WYATT, GREEN & CO.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1, 1873.

dec 23-3m

DEALERS IN

150 Gallons Fresh Oysters,

At J. M. MONIE'S. dec 23-3m

DEALERS IN

China, Crockery and Glass-Ware.

100 Dozen Eggs,

75 Turkeys,

At J. M. MONIE'S. dec 23-3m

DEALERS IN

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and all articles found in a first-class Jewelry store. Agents for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles.

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**How to Meet Hotel Expenses.**  
Air you the keeper of this here tavern? inquired a tall, lanky individual, belonging to the — regiment of North Carolina State troops, and now in the Confederate States service.

I am the proprietor of this hotel, replied the bustling little hotel keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond. What can I do for you?

What do you ax for a bed, asked the soldier?

Seven dollars, sir, responded the gentleman addressed.

Only seven dollars yer say; well that is cheap; dog gone me if it ain't.

Here's a Confederate five and there's two; it's all right, ain't it mister?

Certainly, sir, replied Boniface, it is all perfectly correct.

You hear him, didnt you Jeems?

Said the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

I hear him, was the response.

And you hear him too, didn't you Ike?

In course, I do, replied the soldier. I spect it's all right between yet.

That's a bessin' anyhow, said the soldier. And now, mister, ef you'd only traveled as far as I have, you would want to sleep mighty sudden.

Certainly, sir, all right, exclaimed the landlord, as he proceeded to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier slept soundly; but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattress upon which he had slept carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was doing with the mattress.

"Givine to take it out to the regiments," coolly remarked the soldier.

You are, are you?" roared the exasperated landlord; "how dare you carry off my property in that manner?"

Your property! Well, I like that. Didn't I give you seven dollars for this here bed, only last night, and didn't two of our fellows hear the trade?" Your property, eh?"

The seven dollars you paid me, was for your lodging," said the proprietor, growing somewhat irate as he spoke.

Nary lodgin of I know it, responded the soldier. I axed you what you axed for a bed and paid yer own price, and according to the nater of a trade the it's mine.

Well, sir," interrupted the angry landlord, "what do you ask for your bed?" I want it.

"Now yet talkin', replied North Carolina as he carelessly dumped the bed upon the floor and threw himself upon it. I want to be reasonable, and being its you, I'll let you have the bed for fifteen dollars."

"Fifteen dollars!" gasped the landlord.

Just so," quietly remarked the soldier, "ef a man don't make at least one hundred per cent., durin me if he can pay hotel expenses."

The landlord paid the money, and will avoid speculating in future with any of the North Carolina troops.—*Montgomery Advertiser*, 1864.

**RAILROADS.**

**PIEDMONT AIR-LINE R. R.**  
Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. N. C. Division & North Western N. C. R. W.

**CONDENSED TIME-TABLE:**  
In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1873.

**GOING NORTH.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EX.
Leave Charlotte, " Air-Line J'tn' 10.00 P. M.	8.15 A. M.	
" Burkeville, 10.08	8.29	
" Salisbury, 10.06 A. M.	10.21	
" Greenville, 3.30	12.45 P. M.	
" Danville, 4.15	1.30	
" Burkeville, 11.35	7.36	"
Arrive Richmond, 2.17 P. M.	10.17 P. M.	

**GOING SOUTH.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EX.
Leave Richmond, 1.28 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	
" Burkeville, 4.45	8.29	
" Danville, 9.18	12.48 P. M.	
" Greenville, 10.06 A. M.	1.30	
" Salisbury, 2.38	4.06	"
" Air-Line J'tn' 4.29	8.10	
Arrive Charlotte, 4.35 A. M.	8.15	"

**RAILROADS.**

**RAILROADS.**  
Piedmont Air-Line R. R.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. N. C. Division & North Western N. C. R. W.

**CONDENSED TIME-TABLE:**

In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1873.

**GOING NORTH.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EX.
Leave Richmond, 3.05 A. M.	11.10 A. M.	
" Co. Shoppes, 4.45	9.35	
" Raleigh, 11.15 A. M.	9.35	
Arr. Goldsboro, 11.15 A. M.	2.30 P. M.	

**GOING SOUTH.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EX.
Leave Richmond, 1.28 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	
" Burkeville, 4.45	8.29	
" Danville, 9.18	12.48 P. M.	
" Greenville, 10.06 A. M.	1.30	
" Salisbury, 2.38	4.06	"
" Air-Line J'tn' 4.29	8.10	
Arrive Charlotte, 4.35 A. M.	8.15	"

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**CONDENSED TIME-TABLE:**

In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 12th, 1873.

**GOING NORTH.**

STATIONS.	MAIL	EX.
Leave Charlotte, 4.45 P. M.	8.29	
Arrive at Weldon, 3.30 P. M.	10.50 A. M.	
Leaves Weldon, 3.45 P. M.	9.50 A. M.	
Arrives at Raleigh, 3.45 P. M.	9.45	

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

Leaves Raleigh, 4.45 P. M.	8.29
Arrives at Weldon, 3.30 P. M.	10.50 A. M.
Leaves Weldon, 3.45 P. M.	9.50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, 3.45 P. M.	9.45

**MAIL TRAIN.**

Leaves Raleigh, 9.35 A. M.	11.10 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon, 3.30 P. M.	10.50 A. M.
Leaves Weldon, 3.45 P. M.	9.50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh, 3.45 P. M.	9.45

**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.**

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Arrives at Weldon, 3.30 P. M.	10.50 A. M.
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